Notes on Honzi-Jyutcitzi Mixed Script

Introduction

Jyutcitzi (Sinoglyph: 粵切字, JCZ: [illegible], abbreviated as JCZ) is a novel Cantonese phonetic script with sinoglyph aesthetics. Since JCZ's capacity to represent phonetics is comparable to the popular Cantonese romanization Jyutping, an application of JCZ in Cantonese writing is the development of a Honzi-Jyutcitzi mixed script orthography, where the role of JCZ in the orthography would be analogous to the role of Hangul in Korean mixed script or hiragana in Japanese mixed script, thereby allowing the direct infusion of Cantonese grammar into the Honzi-Jyutcitzi mixed script and thus the emphasis on Cantonese grammar when writing Cantonese. More concretely, the orthography would be based on the principle "sinoglyphs for content words, JCZ for function words", where context words include nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, and function words include prepositions, pro-forms (e.g. pronouns, pro-adverbs, pro-verbs), conjunctions and grammatical particles.

To understand the execution of the mixed script in Cantonese writing, this piece of writing lists a set of guidelines on whether to use Honzi or Jyutcitzi for individual vocabulary items. Compiled from various Cantonese grammatical and lexical resources, the goal of this document is so that the guidelines can easily be consulted when one is unsure of whether a vocabulary item should be written in its sinoglyph or JCZ form.

As the first formal codification of a sinoglyph-based mixed script in the Cantonese language, this document constitutes a milestone for the development of a more logical approach for Cantonese writing.

How to use this document

As previously mentioned, rather than a piece of coherent essay or report to be read cover to cover, this document is meant as more of a reference for when you need to know whether a word needs to be in sinoglyph or JCZ form. To achieve this, the document is in the form of a list of guidelines, where each guideline states whether the vocabulary item(s) of interest should be written in Honzi or Jyutcitzi. In reading the guidelines, some will be more convincing than others. For example, some may prefer to use sinoglyphs for auxiliary verbs since they are inherently verbs, whereas others may prefer to use Jyutcitzi instead since auxiliary verbs are function words. As a result, please feel free to exercise judgement when applying these guidelines in Cantonese writing.

Resources used for this compilation

Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar
words.hk
English Wiktionary
ABC Cantonese-English Comprehensive Dictionary

<u>General guidelines</u>

(i.e. general principles governing the mixed script)

1. As mentioned in the introduction, the holy grail of the mixed script is "sinoglyphs for content words, JCZ for function words". Unless mentioned explicitly in this document, everything can stay as a sinoglyph.
2. Use iteration marks in reduplications:
   Use 々 if the syllable has the same tone as the previous one:
   e.g. 人々 instead of 人人
   Use a tone-changed iteration marks (々ˉ、々ˊ、々ˋ、々˭、々˵、々˶) if the reduplicated syllable has a changed tone. Examples:
   煩々ˊ夯ˊ (䒖ˉ䒖ˊ夯ˊ)、行々㠯ˊ (㠯ˉ㠯ˉ㠯ˊ) 、瞓覺˭々ˉ豬(䢵ˋ㣺ˉ㣺ˉ㠯ˉ)
   爸々ˉ (㭍˭㭍ˉ)、爸々 (㭍ˉ㭍ˉ、㭍˭㭍˭)、爺˭々ˊ(尭˭尭ˊ)、太々ˊ (夵ˋ夵ˊ)
3. Represent onomatopoetic vocabulary using JCZ:
   e.g. 夽ˊ一聲 instead of 丼、㷊 (onomatopoeic sound)
   毕˭加ˉ㭍˭旌˭ instead of 乒鈴嘭唥
   䒖˭々ˊ聲 instead of ngang-ngang 聲
   白乞ˉ々 instead of 白嘪嘪、白雪雪
   黐肸˵々、黐肸˵々 as alternative to 黐糊々
   黑䒖ˉ々 as alternative to 黑黐々、黑盟々
   滑乭ˉ々 instead of 滑脱々 脆㲋ˉ々 instead of 脆卜々
4. Tone marks can be directly used on sinoglyphs for contractions:
   e.g. 第˵ (contraction of 第二 "another")
   [delimitative aspect marker]
   verb/adj + ˊ + verb/adj (contraction of verb/adj + 一 + verb/adj)
   e.g.食一食（㐱˵乇ˉ㐱˵）=> 食ˊ食、夜一夜（尭˵乇ˉ尭˵） => 夜ˊ夜（尭ˊ尭˵）
   [perfective aspect marker]
   食㠯ˊ飯、食㠯ˉ飯 => 食ˊ飯

Lexical-based guidelines:

1. Sinoglyphs for Sinitic vocabulary, e.g. 經濟、天氣、優化
2. Forgot how to write a particular sinoglyph and don't have a dictionary with you? Think that the word has no corresponding sinoglyph in Cantonese? Fill the hole with Jyutcitzi for now and consult a Cantonese dictionary later.
3. Use Jyutcitzi if a particular reading needs to be emphasized or disambiguated, e.g. 白讀 readings:
   e.g. 山奃´、晾衫㤼´、逼㫮¯、猜夌` instead of 山頂、晾衫夾、逼迫、猜度
4. Use Jyutcitzi if a sentence is meant to be read using specific pronunciations:
   e.g. 䒑`鉎¯話我係鉎¯忹¯㖼´。 instead of 阿『生』話我係『香港人』
5. Jyutcitzi can be used if a character has too many strokes and has no phonetic component, e.g. 𡗶⁼ instead of 齊
6. Borrowed sinoglyphs (假借) can optionally be replaced with Jyutcitzi:
   e.g. 𡗶`錢 instead of 暢錢
7. Use toneless Jyutcitzi for English-derived vocabulary:
   e.g. 𠧤頭、䞣㐱 instead of gel 頭、function
8. Uppercase contractions can either be written in Jyutcitzi or Latin characters:
   e.g. 「3D、BBC」and 「三李¯、𢁒夂夆」are both acceptable

Noun

Sinoglyphs are used for nouns under most circumstances.

1. 𧿹 instead of 啱 "correct"
2. 鈫 instead of 蚊、文
3. 野 instead of 嘢 "thing", e.g. 乜野
4. 𬐔́ instead of 渣、鮓、蔖、苴
5. 乞孛̄ instead of 乞兒、乞衣
6. 㓃̄乭̄ instead of 卡通
7. 細㫃̀(𬐔́)、細夽̄𬐔́、細㫃́ instead of 細路(仔)、細蚊仔、細㫃́
8. 㞎̄ instead of 吧 "bar", e.g. 酒㞎̄
9. 𣅈̄ instead of 波 (ball)
10. 升㫃̄ instead of 升呢
11. 㥦̀ instead of 夾 (白讀)
12. 㫃̄ instead of 零 (白讀)
13. keep 呎 "square foot" as sinoglyph
14. 卅㐅̀ instead of 卅、卌、卅呀 "thirty"
15. 𡴥̄日 instead of 尋日、噚日

    㝵̄日 instead of 琴日、噖日
16. Prefixes: 㐅̀ instead of 阿、亞, e.g. 㐅燦
17. Suffixes:

    夻̀ instead of 度 "ness", e.g. 高夻̀

    㚓́ instead of 頂, e.g. 山㚓́ (白讀)

    兮̀ instead of 性, e.g. 危險兮̀、彈兮̀、人兮̀、慢兮̀病 (creates abstract nouns/adjs)

    㸚̀ instead of 化 (noun/adj => verb), e.g. 電腦㸚̀

    𬐔́ instead of 仔 (diminutive), e.g. 貓𬐔́

    㫃́ instead of 女 (female diminutive), e.g. 㞎̄夂̄女

    㚣́ instead of 太 (Mrs.), e.g. 陳㚣́

Terms of address can optionally be in Jyutcitzi:

～朐̋学̏ or ～女士、～玍̄ or ～生、～幺́既́ or ～小姐

～孛̄㐰̄ or ～醫生、～乇̀学̏ or ～博士 、～学̄抒́ or ～師傅

18. 夵́㣺́、岓̋乭̄ instead of 點解、做乜

19. keep 乜 as sinoglyph

20. 㒷̄ instead of 咩 (contraction of 乜野)

Interrogative pronouns

1. 毕̄ instead of 邊, e.g. 毕̄夻̏

2. 毕̄㣺̀ instead of 邊個 "who, which (one)". With 個 as a classifier use 毕̄個, e.g. 毕̄㣺̀旂̄㣿̀？佢黎自毕̄個組織㣿̀？

3. 幾 instead of 㓁́, e.g. 㓁́時、㓁́多、第㓁́

Classifiers

1. 李̄ instead of 啲 (plural classifier). 㞢 is not preferred in order to avoid sinoglyph-related discussions.

2. 㰦̏ instead of 嚿 "a piece of"

3. 㚆̏ instead of 樣 (generic classifier), e.g. 犴̄㚆̏、㣺́㚆̏

4. 岒̏ instead of 陣、浸、朕、𠺝、噚 (etymology: 陣 + m- from 味)

5. 鋪 instead of 舖 (pou1)

6. 岞̄ instead of 渣 "jar/jug" (zaa1)

7. 亭́ instead of 停、挺 "kind of" (ting2)

8. 一夻̏門、一夻̏地方 instead of 一夻̏門、一夻̏地方

9. 岞̋ instead of 下 (classifier for number of occurrences), e.g. 五岞̋、食一岞̋

Fixed expressions

Use Jyutcitzi for short fixed expressions:

1. 岓́㒷̋ instead of 好野 "yay!"

2. 奇̀㐅岒̏ instead of 對㐅岒̏ instead of 對唔住 "sorry"

3. 毛̄尬̋ instead of 不了 "thanks but no thanks"

4. 㒷̄乖́ instead of 咩話 "pardon, sorry"

Common particles

1. 峟ˊ、峟ˋ instead of 好 (峟ˊ玩、峟ˋ勝)
2. both 癹ˋ and 又 are acceptable (prefer former because of sound , prefer later because of few strokes)
3. 奔ˋ instead of 哋 (plural suffix). This includes 我奔ˋ、你奔ˋ、佢奔ˋ and 人奔ˋ. 奔ˋ is chosen over 倛 in order to avoid further unnecessary sinoglyph-based debates
4. 区 instead of 唔 (negation)
5. 係豙、峟ˊ斉ˊ instead of 係咪、好冇
6. 犽ˉ、忦ˊ instead of 呢、嗰 , e.g. 犽ˉ隻、忦ˊ隻 (demonstratives)
7. 斉ˋ、令ˋ/令ˊ instead of 度、處 (localizers)
   e.g. [犽ˉ忦ˊ][斉ˋ毕ˋ毕ˉ{令ˋ令ˊ }変ˉ] instead of [呢嗰][度便邊處頭]
8. 毕ˉ毕ˋ辛ˉ instead of 邊便面 (localizers)
   e.g. [上下出入前後裏出][毕ˉ毕ˋ辛ˉ] instead of [上下出入前後裏][邊便面]
9. 无 instead of 嘅 (Possessive/linking particle, 无 is the 2nd round simplification of 既). 忾ˋ for contractions, e.g. 係自己忾ˋ欪ˋ扲㔃ˉ旂ˉ. See xxx for 嘅 as a sentence-final particle
10. 怜ˊ(娈ˊ)、灾ˊ(娈ˊ) instead of 噉(樣)[gam2]、點(樣) (Pro-adverbs, Pro-adjectives, Pro-verbs)
    Pro-adverb: 你要怜ˊ(娈ˊ)做。你想灾ˊ(娈ˊ)做。
    Pro-adjective: 怜ˊ无人峟ˊ靚。灾ˊ(娈ˊ)无人伞ˉ靚？
    Pro-verb: 我区想怜ˊ。你想灾ˊ？
11. 於ˉ、加ˉ instead of 嚟 (Pro-verb)
    Pro-verb: 慢慢於ˉ
12. 兮ˋ instead of 盛 "etcetera", e.g. 癹ˋ跳舞癹ˋ唱歌癹ˋ兮ˋ
13. Explicit comparison/comparator:
    [Cantonese syntax]
    㐹ˋ instead of 過, e.g. 我大隻㐹ˋ你。我食飯多㐹ˋ你

[Mandarin syntax (increasingly used in speech)]

屰́ instead of 比, e.g. 佢屰́乍燦朩̄李̄。

屰́屼́ instead of 比起, e.g. 佢屰́屼́李́前高屵́。

14. 夵̄ instead of 得:

adverbial construction/descriptive complement:

e.g. 佢食夵̄岓́開心。佢高夵̄岓́離譜。

resultative construction: e.g. 件衫洗夵̄岓́乾淨。

inverted resultative construction: e.g. 條頸巾着夵̄佢特別温暖。

15. 斉̀ instead of 未 ("to have not; not yet; not; yet"), e.g. 食飽飯斉̀？

16. 圵́岾̀、圵́岾̀時 instead of 嗰陣、嗰陣時

pronoun: 圵́岾̀(時)旡人夯̄㐅識用電腦

postposition: 食飯圵́岾̀(時)記屵̀要預備筷子。

17. 李̄圵̄、李̄圵̄ instead of 而家、依家 (adverb + noun)

18. 岉́ instead of 鬼 (expletive), e.g. 麻岉́煩

19. 乞̄尭́、乞̄、尭̄ instead of 乜嘢、乜、咩 when used as infix,

e.g. 麻乞̄尭́煩、麻乞̄煩、麻尭̄煩

20. 夰̀、圤́旡̄ instead of 太、圤́旡̄ (excessive construction)

21. 圵̄ instead of 中 "within, among, in", e.g. 事件圵̄有人受傷。

22. 㐅岦̄、夵̀岦̄ instead of 㐅出、得出 (ability to "tell"), e.g. 佢睇夵̄岦̄

23. 屰̀ instead of 被 ('short' passives), , e.g. 被捕

24. [夵̄乞̄屿̀]屵̀ instead of [得乜咁][濟滯], e.g. 冇乜錢屿̀屵̀

25. 岧̄ instead of 隨, e.g. 岧̄毕̀、岧̄時 instead of 隨便、隨時

26. 尒́ instead of 所 (prefixes verbs, creates passive participle), e.g. 尒́見尒́聞

implication: 尒́ …旡… instead of 所…旡…, e.g. 尒́寫旡野

旁̀……尒́…… instead of 為……所…… (passive voice)

e.g 旁̀粵語尒́建構旡書寫文字

27. [verb]乑ˋ instead of [verb]話, e.g. 我原本諗𠮶ˋ乑ˋ今日其實係冇𠯹ˉ練𠺫ˋ。

("Incipient grammaticalization of the verb 'say' as a complementizer meaning 'that'" , Yeung 2006)

28. Causative construction via 整 and 令:

Use the Honzi-Jyutcitzi switch as detailed in the Coverb section

1. 㐲ˋ + obj + adj and 𠫴ˊ + adj + obj instead of 令 + obj + adj and 整 + adj + obj

e.g. 佢𠫴ˊ熱𠮶ˊ份早餐。佢冇行為㐲ˋ我沮喪。

2. 令𡗗ˋ + obj + event (colloquial) and 整𡗗ˋ+ obj + event (formal)

e.g. 鄰居冇喧嘩整𡗗ˋ我冇㐱ˋ精神。鄰居冇喧嘩令𡗗ˋ我瞓𠥘𠮶ˋ。

29. 𡥈ˉ instead of 而, e.g. 𡥈ˉ㑊ˉ

30. 𡚸ˊ instead of 只 "only", e.g. 我𡚸ˊ係鍾意貓。

31. 𡙡ˊ instead of 等 "etc." (Mandarin syntax), e.g. 唱歌跳舞𡙡ˊ活動……

32. 㐲ˋ instead of 另 "another", e.g. 㐲ˋ一個人

33. 𡗗ˉ𡥈ˊ instead of 如此 "like this"

34. V𡄰ˊV𡗗ˊ instead of V 鬼 V 馬 (intensifier)

Adverbs

Best to leave adverbs as sinoglyphs unless they are commonly used

1. 叄々 instead of 啱啱 "just now"
2. 一㚣 instead of 一樣
3. 㚎、㚏、㚏㚎 instead of 都、亦、亦都 "also", e.g. 我㚏㚎鍾意夲旂亣㞢。
4. 屵 instead of 再 "again"
5. 一㟅 instead of 一齊 "together"
6. 齐㟁、齐㟂 instead of 未必、未曾；keep 未來
7. 㐅㞢 instead of 唔通 (adverb)
8. 㐆㚎㝋 instead of 不得了 (adverb + adjective)
9. 㠯㫃 instead of 就嚟
10. 㐂㠯 instead of 或者 (adverb), e.g. 㐂㠯佢會改㚘㗲篇野㫃。
11. 後㫃 instead of 後嚟 (adverb)
12. 㐆㪅、㐆㪆 instead of 不嬲 (adverb)
13. 㚘㚏 instead of 反而 "on the contrary" (adverb)
14. 一㚕 instead of 一於 (adverb)
15. ～㞢㚐 instead of ～左右 " about ～", e.g. 佢身高一米半㞢㚐。(adverb)
16. 㞧㚘 instead of 起碼 (adverb), e.g. 佢㞧㚘身高一米旂。
17. 㚎㚏 instead of 到底 (adverb, formal)
18. 㚗㠯 instead of 其實 "actually" (adverb)
19. 㠰 instead of 梗、「緊」 "of course, certainly, definitely" (adverb)
20. 㠯㚎 instead of 將要 (adverb)
21. 㚏㣺 instead of 已經 (adverb)

Adjectives

1. 乇ˋ instead of 索 "pretty; hot"
2. 旂ˊ兮ˉ instead of 㑳西、揦茜、揦西、邋遢、揦鯠 "sloppy"
3. 皁ˉ旡ˉ instead of 騎呢、騎咧、奇離
4. 肣ˉ、肣ˋ (肣ˋ) instead of 冧
5. 尻ˉ instead of 叻 "smart"
6. 乍ˊ instead of 渣、鮓、謯、苴
7. 岑ˋ妟ˋ乍ˊ、岑ˋ上下 instead of 咁上下
8. 厼ˊ㚇ˊ instead of 所有 "all"
9. 岑ˋ乍ˉ instead of 任何 "any"
10. 第ˇ (dai6) as contraction of 第二, e.g. 第ˇ 樣野
11. 尧ˊ instead of 歪 (白讀)

Verbs

Sinoglyphs are used for verbs under most circumstances.

1. Keep 係 as sinoglyph (copular verb), e.g. 我係人
2. [illegible] instead of 惜、錫 (白讀)
3. [illegible] instead of 郁 "to move"
4. [illegible] instead of 度 "to measure" (白讀)
5. [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 嬲 "to be angry"
6. [illegible] instead of 呃 "to trick"
7. [illegible] instead of 屌、閅
8. keep 超過 as sinoglyph "to exceed"
9. keep any mouth radical sinoglyph which is semantically related to the mouth: e.g. 咳、吹、吩咐
10. Auxiliary verbs can either be in sinoglyph or JCZ form. Auxiliary verbs include: 有、冇 (aspectual auxiliary verbs), 會、可以 (modal auxiliary verbs), 使、憎、鍾意、怕、識、要、應該、願意、情願、肯、准、值得、想、諗[illegible]*

    * [illegible] is a verbal particle, hence use of JCZ
11. Directional verbs:

    [illegible]、[illegible]/[illegible] instead of 去、嚟 when they do not appear as the first verb (excluding auxiliary verbs), e.g. 我鐘意去行街。[illegible][illegible]行[illegible]尖東要卅[illegible]分鐘。

    我冚知[illegible][illegible]掌握愛。拎杯水[illegible][illegible]冚該。

    Implication: V[illegible]V[illegible] instead of V 黎 V 去
12. 當 or [illegible] (double object verb):

    Use JCZ when 當 takes an object:

    [[illegible] + obj + verb] 我[illegible]佢係細[illegible]。

    [當 + verb] 我當係[illegible][illegible]。

Aspect markers

1. Perfective: [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 咗、嘵 [dated]
2. Experiential: [illegible] instead of 過
3. Progressive: [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 喺度、緊
4. Continuous: [illegible] instead of 住
5. Delimitative: [illegible] instead of 下. Leave VP + 一 + VP
6. Inchoative: [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 起上嚟、起嚟
7. Continuous: [illegible] instead of 落去
8. Habitual: [illegible] instead of 開

Tone marks (see "General Guidelines") can be used for aspect marker-involved contractions:

1. ˊ for perfective aspect markers: 食[illegible]飯（[illegible]）contracts to 食ˊ飯（[illegible]）
2. ˊ for delimitative aspect marker: 試一試（[illegible]）contracts to 試ˊ試（[illegible]）

Coverbs (Prepositions)

A coverb is a word which can act both as a verb and a preposition. Such an interesting situation arises since unlike Indo-European languages, where a word cannot be simultaneously a verb and preposition, many prepositions arise from the grammaticalization of verbs in Sinitic languages such as Cantonese.

In a serial verb construction?	Particles associated with coverb?	Particles	Example	Sinoglyph or Jyutcitzi?
No	No	None	我彳糸銅鑼灣	Sinoglyph
	Yes	Negation (区)	我区彳糸銅鑼灣	
		Aspect marker	我彳糸古忄ˋ銅鑼灣	
		Verbal particle	我李ˉ耒円彳糸夯ˋ銅鑼灣	
		potential (得) construction	我区彳糸夾ˉ銅鑼灣	
		XX夯ˊ adverbs	我乖夂夯ˊ彳糸銅鑼灣	
Yes	No	None	我凵兮ˊ銅鑼灣返工	Jyutcitzi
	Yes	Negation (区)	我区彳糸銅鑼灣返工	Sinoglyph
		Aspect marker	我彳糸古忄ˋ銅鑼灣返工	
		Verbal particle	我李ˉ耒円彳糸夯ˋ銅鑼灣返工	
		potential (得) construction	我区彳糸夾ˉ銅鑼灣返工	
		XX夯ˊ adverbs	我乖夂夯ˊ彳糸銅鑼灣返工	

The table above shows the orthographic guidelines for coverbs. In summary, use Jyutcitzi if the coverb participates in a serial verb construction (i.e. a verb follows or precedes the coverb in the sentence) and is not associated with any particles such as the negation marker, aspect marker, verbal particles, 得 construction, and X夂´夰´/X夂夰´ adverbs, otherwise use sinoglyph. More specifically:

1. No verb after/before coverb ⟶ sinoglyph (since it's the main verb)
2. Coverb is modified by particle(s) ⟶ sinoglyph (since only verbs can be modified the above particles)
3. Coverb is not modified AND verb after coverb ⟶ Jyutcitzi (the word has been grammaticalized, e.g. from its original meaning as a verb, so as to serve as a preposition)

Here is a list of common coverbs in Cantonese:

Coverb		Verb		Preposition	
Sinoglyph	JCZ	Meaning	Example	Meaning	Example
係	凶今´	to be at	我係夰` 我係圤`中環返工	at	我凶今´中環返工
垧	凶丈´	to be at	我垧夰` 我垧圤`中環返工	at	我凶丈´中環返工
同	丕‾	to be with	你同区同我玩芉`	with (together with)	我丕‾你玩
				for	丕‾我攞杯水
幫	坒‾	to help	佢以前幫圤`我做功課	for (helping)	我坒‾你執屋
用	空`	use	佢識用電腦	with (instrument)	佢空`鹼液洗手

靠	㝵ˋ	to rely on	你靠卟ˋ小明做功課？	by using	佢㝵ˋ雙手賺錢
畀[1]	𢌿ˊ	to give (double object verb)	我畀𪜶ˊ件衫佢	to (indirect object marker)	我送𪜶ˊ件衫𢌿ˊ佢
		to pay	你要畀會員費	for (beneficiary marker)	我織𪜶ˊ件衫𢌿ˊ佢
		to let (permissive causative verb)	我畀佢睇我本日記	by (passive marker)	佢𢌿ˊ人打
				with (instrument maker, dated)	你𢌿ˊ心機讀書 犽ˉ李ˉ藥材𢌿ˊ水 扴ˉ開
由[1]	叐ˉ	[to originate from]	自信由於內心	from	我叐ˉ屋企搭巴士
趁	㘗ˋ	to take advantage of	你趁㐅趁佢瞓𪜶ˋ𪜶ˊ𪜶ˊ𪜶ˋ偷佢野㐄ˋ？	when	我㘗ˋ㐄ˋ嫣㐅㟧ˊ屋企打機
將*	𪜶ˉ	[to lead, to take]	[將秦君為前行]	<𪜶ˉ construction>	我𪜶ˉ李ˉ垃圾抌𪜶ˊ
向	𡵆ˋ	to face	間別墅向東㐄ˋ	towards (direction)	佢𡵆ˋ我道歉
揾	㝵ˊ	to seek	佢揾㐄ˊ男朋友	with, using	佢㝵ˊ我
對	㚎ˋ	to face	我對得𪜶ˊ佢	to, towards	我㚎ˋ佢冇感情
			間屋對𪜶ˋ個海		我對𪜶ˋ你冇野講

跟	忶ˉ	to follow	佢跟㞢ˉ我做生意	with, following	佢今日忶ˉ我行山
跟㞢ˋ**	忶ˉ㞢ˋ		學生要跟㞢ˋ老師		佢忶ˉ㞢ˋ我笑
為	秂ˋ	[to make, to do]	[為所欲為]	for the sake of	𡥏ˉ件衫係秂ˋ小明設計㤉ˋ
為𡉃ˊ	為𡉃ˊ	N/A	N/A		佢秂ˋ𡉃ˊ件事付出𡉃ˊ㫭ˊ多
因為[2]	㕾ˉ秂ˋ	N/A	N/A	because (of)	佢㕾ˉ秂ˋ件事付出𡉃ˊ㫭ˊ多
因	㕾ˉ	[to follow (e.g. a tradition)]	因循守舊		佢因資金㐅夠變𡉃ˊ冇㚈ˉ去旅行
做	㫭ˋ	to do	佢做忶ˉ李ˉ野	as	人夯ˋ叫佢㫭ˋ㐰ˋ㚈ˉ
代（代替）	奃ˋ	to replace; to take the place of	佢以前今日代㐱ˋ我返工	in place of	佢奃ˋ我今日返工
照	㓇ˋ	to shine	個太陽照㞢ˋ我 我照㚖ˉ舊年㐱ˊ去籌錢	according to, as	佢㓇ˋ我旡意思去做
照㞢ˋ**	㓇ˋ㞢ˋ	N/A	N/A		佢㓇ˋ㞢ˋ本書讀
依照	孛ˉ㓇ˋ	to follow, to comply with	你依照㐱ˋ我旡意思去做㝒ˉ？		佢孛ˉ㓇ˋ我旡意思去做
陪	㭓ˉ	to accompany	佢一直陪㞢ˋ我	with	佢㭓ˉ我睇電視

拍𠯠	㭊𠯠	N/A	N/A	in partnership with	佢拍𠯠我做生意
坐	㘴	to sit, to go by; to travel by; to ride	你坐乜坐夽𡃁？ 我好鐘意坐電車。	by, via (a form of transportation)	佢㘴地鐵去中環
搭	㚖	to lay, to pile up	佢好鐘意搭我膊頭		佢㚖火車落紅磡
經	𠄎	to pass by	𠹺架車經乜經紅磡㑐？	via (itinerary)	𠹺架車𠄎紅磡去沙田㑐
等	㚔	to wait	佢等㖭我洗衫	until	㚔你返夯㫺㑞㖭時，李餸已經凍兯㫺
		to let (imperative)	等我幫你㫺 等佢決定㫺		
到	夯	to arrive	我到𡶶中環㫺	until, by	我夯李㑐夯𠯢齐收夯張支票
				to (a place)	㚖巴士夯羅湖係要三十分鐘㤈
去	㕚	to go	我去大圍踹單車	(in order) to	佢拎𡶶支筆㕚寫嘢
連	㫗	to unite, to connect	將李線連齐一齊	including	今日餐飯㫗我有十個人
連……夯	㫗……夯	N/A	N/A	even, paradoxically	佢㫗我夯乜識
就	𡶶	to proceed, achieve	佢造就𡶶	with respect to	佢就𠹺件事冇作出評論

從	些̄	[to take]	佢服從我𠵱̀	from	我些̄屋企搭巴士
以	孶́	[to take]	[以一𠱓見丁用]	use, employ, in order to	以眼還眼，以牙還牙
與	夈́	[to give] (as in 給與)	𠆾̄件事給與佢一個新鮮旡體會	with	我與此事無關 與民為敵
於	夈̄	[to go]	N/A	at	佢生夈̄香港
除	𫝀̄	to remove	佢除𣥂́件衫 六除二成三係九	apart from, except	𫝀̄孶́𡢃̄外
除𣥂́(……𡢃̄𢻻̀)	𫝀̄𣥂́	N/A	N/A		𠆾̄個盒除𣥂́朱古力(𡢃̄𢻻̀) 𣥂̀有提子
𡁏́似……𫛞́	𡁏́孶́……𫛞́	to be like	佢𡁏́似隻蛇𫛞́	like	我𡁏́孶́個傻仔𫛞́掏𫝩̄掏𡁏̀
據	㣼̀	[to depend on]	N/A	according to	㣼̀新華社報導，……
根據	㤅̄㣼̀	to be based on	我夰̀根據新華社旡報導。		㣼̀新華社旡報導，……
至夈̄	𡢃̀夈̄	[to arrive at]	[佢㐅聽話至於一敗塗地]	as for, as to	𡢃̀夈̄佢信㐅信夰̄𠲕̀我𣥂̀㐅知𢭏̀
對夈̄	對夈̄	N/A	N/A	concerning, regarding, as for	埋怨夻̀夈̄我夰̀𫝩̄𢗠́毫無益處。
關夈̄	𣐈̄夈̄	N/A	N/A	about	𣐈̄夈̄

其中	昪岾	N/A	N/A	among others	昪岾一個專家係鄧教授
並(且)	毕(뜫)	to be side by side；to be in a row	並肩作戰	and; moreover; furthermore	……，毕

Square brackets indicate archaic verbs which are only used in Classical Chinese and not in 21st Century Cantonese.

* 將 has lost its function as a verb in Cantonese, and thus cannot take any aspect markers. A similar construction can be found for the Mandarin verb 把

** the particle 住 in 跟住、照住 is not an aspect marker

[1] 畀、由 are used for constructing the passive voice

[2] Not mentioned above, but 因為 also acts as a conjunction

Coverbs - Implications

1. 㚘 + NP1 + 㫪/㟼 + VP1, e.g. 佢㚘個斧頭㫪斬㴆樹。
2. 㚖…[㚤、㚩]… instead of 由…[至、到]…, e.g. 㚖香港㚩要十二粒鐘。
3. [verb]㚣 instead of [verb]於, e.g. 善㚣/擅㚣、忠㚣、精㚣、屬㚣、莫㚪㚣
4. Use JCZ when in a bound phase complement:
   e.g. 我住㟻美國。我㚧媽每日㚩會煮飯㚫我食。
5. 㚤㚬 instead of 自從
6. 作㚭、㚮㚭 verb: to achieve, accomplish; to regard as, preposition: as (a role) (Mandarin syntax) (similar for 身㚭)

Postpositions

1. 㚤、㚯 instead of 之、以 (postposition/Localizers marking place in time)
   e.g. 㚤間 instead of 之間, [㚤㚯][前後內外上下] instead of [之以][前後內外上下]
   然㚤後 instead of 然之後 "then; afterwards"
1. 㫪㚰 instead of 嚟講, e.g. 對我㫪㫪㚰，……
2. 㚯㫪 instead of 以嚟 "since; for"

Verb complements/Verbal particles

1. Directional verbal particles:

   keep 出、入、上、落

   屲´、夸¯ instead of 起、低

   팃`、屿¯、斉¯、𭃂¯ instead of 過、開、埋、返/翻

2. Quantifying verbal particles:

   兊` instead of 曬、晒、嗮、哂

   斉¯ instead of 埋 ("in addition/along", e.g. 攞斉¯，等斉¯)

   忝¯ instead of 添、㖭 (etymology: from verb 添 "to add")

3. Adversarial/Habitual:

   呰¯ instead of 親

4. Postverbal particles:

   𰁜`、恒´ instead of 硬、梗 "bound to"

5. Resultative verbal particles:

   Use Jyutcitzi for the following common verbal particles:

   夻` instead of 到 "arrival"

   => resultative complement construction + 夻`, e.g. 熱夻`飛屲´

   夻´ instead of 到、倒 "accomplishment"

   兊´ instead of 死 (no one actually dies)

   㫜´ instead of 好 ("completion", e.g. 做㫜´)

   尝¯ instead of 匀 ("thoroughly", 象形)

   屶` instead of 極

   屵` instead of 着 (e.g. 瞓屵`、開屵`)

   完¯ instead of 完

   㫜´ instead of 好 (implied from Common Particles 1)

   兮¯/𠀌¯ instead of 成 (e.g. 變兮¯、考𠀌¯, extent complement)

   兦` instead of 定

   Otherwise use sinoglyph:

慣、飽、錯、掂、剩、明、壞、順

e.g. 食慣、食飽、搞錯、搞掂、食剩、睇明、食壞、頂亙順

6. 㕵、㕭 instead of 死、透 (intensifying complements)
7. 𰾂 instead of 靚 (resultative complement)

Conjunctions

2. 㕧 instead of 就, e.g. 㕕㕣㕧算㕩。佢一玩遊戲㕧會發爛渣。
3. 㕡、㕡㕢、㕤㕢 instead of 同、同埋、夾埋 ("and" prepositional conjunctions, also see coverbs), e.g. 我見㕥㕦㕡㕢
4. 㕫…㕫…、㕫㕬㕫… instead of 越…越…、越嚟越… (correlative conjunctions). 嚟 acts as a dummy verb here.
5. 一㕮…一㕮…、instead of 一路…一路…, e.g. 一㕮飲水一㕮打機
6. 一[㕰㕱]…一[㕰㕱]… instead of 一[邊便]…一[邊便]…, e.g. 一㕰食飯一㕰睇電視
7. 一㕲…一㕲… instead of 一度…一度…
8. 㕳…㕳… instead of 又…又…
9. 一㕴…一㕴… instead of 一係…一係…
10. 㕵㕶/㕷㕵…㕧/㕲… instead of 如果/假如…就/都…

 …嘅話，就… instead of …㕸㕹，㕧… (clause of condition via correlative conjunctions)
11. "but": 㕺㕴 instead of 但係

 㕻㕼㕶 instead of 之不過 "but"

 㕻㕺㕴 instead of 之但係 "but"
12. 㕽㕾 instead of 因為 "because" (see Coverb for preposition 㕽㕾 "because of")
13. "or":

 [in questions] 㕿㖀、㖁㕴、㖁 instead of 抑或、定係、定

 e.g. 你要雪糕㖁雪條㕦？

 [in statements] 㖀㖂 instead of 或者, e.g. 佢要紅色㖀㖂橙色。
14. 與其、不如 instead of 㕵㖃、㕼㕵

15. 孚̏胡̄ instead of 事關
16. 屷̄妟̄ instead of 皆因
17. 丌̄抙̄ instead of 幾乎 "almost"
18. 乔́孪̋、乔́孪̀ instead of 所以
etymology: what one uses; what one relies on; means > the reason why > therefore
19. 刍̄/刍̄岼̀/岼̀、欸̏ instead of 先/先至/至、就 (as conjunction, not adverb)
20. 収̄ instead of 兼 "and ", e.g. 佢負責檢查収̄製作冴̀ (compare the verb 兼 " to do simultaneously, to hold >2 posts at the same time ")
21. 旬̄牵̄ instead of 雖然 (conjunction)
22. 奀́岼̄ instead of 點知 (conjunction)
23. instead of 加上 "in addition, plus" (compare the verb 加上 "to add")
24. Use sinoglyphs for double conjunctions:
妟̄秀̏……乔́孪̋…… instead of 因為……所以……
旬̄牵̄……夯̏岹̋…… instead of 雖然……但係……
枣̄岵́……欸̏…… instead of 如果……就……
欸̏垸̀……夰̄…… instead of 就算……都……
25. 垄̄……[屷́岾̏/旡時候]，…… instead of 當……[屷́岾̏/旡時候]，……
e.g. 垄̄佢食飯屷́岾̏，……
26. 欸̏垸̀ instead of 就算 (conjunction)
27. 岼́妟̀、岻́岼̄ instead of 只要、總之
28. 丌̀牵̄ instead of 既然 "since; as; now that; considering"
29. 横奀̏ instead of 横店、横惦、横掂、横啱 " either way; in any case; anyway"
30. 夰̄汧̏、㐅汧̋ instead of 無論、唔理 "no matter; regardless of"
31. 扴̏枣̄、枛̀枣̄ instead of 例如、譬如
32. 岦̄刓̄ instead of 除非 "unless"
33. 秂̏岼̄ instead of 話之
34. [number][丌̄扴̄] instead of [number]嚟, e.g. 一扴̄佢㐅靚，二扴̄佢唱歌岓́㐅掂。

35. 孛´早` instead of 以及 "and"

36. 乇¯炏´ instead of 唯有、惟有 "only (to only have)"

    乇¯一 instead of 唯一、惟一

<u>Sentence-final particles</u>

Use Jyutcitzi for all sentence-final particles.

1. 㞢` instead of 住 "yet", e.g. 你叫佢夸´走㞢`。
2. 峕´旰` instead of 好過, e.g. 叫佢快孛¯交功課峕´旰`。
3. 㫂¯ instead of 啦
4. 乍¯ instead of 呀
5. 禾`、禾¯、禾´ instead of 喎
6. 毕` instead of 嗜、嚐
7. 毕´㫂¯ instead of 罷啦
8. 㫃¯ instead of 咧
9. 兖¯ instead of 咩
10. 乇´ instead of 話
11. 吀`、吀´ instead of 嘅 (ge3)、嘅 (ge2)
12. 㞾¯ (㫃¯) instead of 呢 (哩)
13. 㫐` instead of 啩、掛
14. 㫈¯、㫉¯ instead of 嚟
15. 夻¯乂夸`、夻¯乂夸´ instead of 都唔定, e.g. 佢用一日搞掂成分野夻¯乂夸´
16. 乇` instead of 嘩
17. 毕¯、孛´ instead of 啤、咦
18. 屵´ instead of 呵 " isn't it?" (assumes speaker is correct, asking for confirmation)

Common sentence-final particles:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
aa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
gaa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
gaak			[illegible]			
gwaa			[illegible]			
haa		[illegible]			[illegible]	
laa	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
laak			[illegible]			
maa			[illegible]		[illegible]	
waa					[illegible]	
zaa			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
ge		[illegible]	[illegible]			
me	[illegible]					
ne	[illegible]					
le	[illegible]			[illegible]	[illegible]	
ze	[illegible]					
zek	[illegible]					
tim	[illegible]、[illegible]					
bo			[illegible]			
ho		[illegible]				
lo	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]		
lok			[illegible]			
wo			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
lu				[illegible]		
haak				[illegible]		

HK-Style Written Chinese (Incomplete)

The same Honzi-Jyutcitzi logic applied to Cantonese can also be applied to HK-Style Written Chinese in a similar way.

1. 並 instead of [illegible]
2. [illegible] instead of 不管 (conjunction)
3. [illegible]、在 (Coverb)
4. [illegible] instead of 或許
5. [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 於是、於是乎 "therefore; hence"
6. [illegible] instead of 及
7. [illegible] instead of 是
8. [illegible] instead of 不
9. [illegible] instead of 的
10. [illegible] instead of 更 (even more, e.g. 更開心)
11. [illegible] instead of 了
12. [illegible] instead of 那
13. [illegible] instead of 是否
14. [illegible] instead of 或許
15. [illegible] instead of 被 (passive)

    [illegible] instead of 給 (passive)
16. [illegible] instead of 透過(coverb/preposition)
17. [illegible] instead of 卻
18. [illegible] instead of 點 ("some")
19. [illegible]、[illegible] instead of 去、來 (directional verb)
20. [verb][illegible] instead of [verb]得
21. [illegible] instead of 也 "also"

Sample texts using the Honzi-Jyutcitzi Mixed Script

A. 漢字粵切字混寫文（中式粵語）

漢字粵切字混寫文（簡稱漢粵混寫）係夾¯粵切字慢々´㐱´衍生出㫃¯旡一種方塊粵文書寫方案，係講㐱´要利用漢字㐅¯粵切字分別有旡長處㫃¯夻`達夻`有秩序孪¯有效嘅粵語書寫系統，混寫旡情況吙`㫰´似日文旡漢字假名混寫文夾`香`㕨´韓文齐`強制要寫純諺文屶¯前旡漢字諺字混寫文㐱´。換個角度㫃¯睇，漢粵混寫㚒¯㕣`吙`係描述㤅´純漢字粵文㐅¯純粵切字粵文兩極屶¯間可實現旡粵文書寫方式。尝¯㕁`粵切字㞢´現階段𠮩`齐`得夻´廣泛使用，𠆢´孪`混寫旡實際操作夻`𠮩`係㞢´研究㐅¯試驗㞉¯𠮩¯。嚴格㫃¯㤅´，漢粵混寫應該叫㐅¯當做漢粵羅混寫，尝¯㕁`拉丁字母係必然因為全球化嘅影響而喺粵文存在嘅。

漢粵混寫旡由來：

漢粵混寫屶¯可以存在係尝¯㕁`粵切字旡兩個特徵：

1. 粵切字係完全旡粵語拼音文字。孪¯㫗´，佢係達夻`粵拼㐰´個準確程度旡粵語標音能力，孪¯㚲¯㚤`野係遠々高𠫤¯漢字入孪`形聲字香`㕨´假借字攞㫃¯標示粵音旡能力。
2. 粵切字係方塊字，吙`㫰´似諺文、假名㐅¯喃字㐱´。

尝¯㕁`㐱´，粵切字可以賦予粵文系統式標音旡功能，㐱´吙`解決㞢´有音無字㚲¯個問題。同時間，佢㚤`夻¯可以㞢´現行粵文𠆢´堅持旡方塊字限制旡情況夻`㐅¯漢字共存，㐲´㫗´㐅存在漢字㐅¯拉丁字母屶¯間㐰´種美感上旡衝突。

B. 書寫合理旡㐅㕨㐱 㕨㐱㐱 㐱㕨㐱㐱旡藝術（成本書第一段旡翻譯，英式粵語）

𠫤¯㕨´㐱㕨係一個攞㫃¯解釋宇宙旡語言，㐱´㐱㐱 㐱㐱㐱，㐱´㞢`攞㫃¯代表孪¯㐅㕨㐱㐱㐱旡棍，點㐅¯字母，吙`係有機化學（㐅㕨㐱 㐱㐱㐱㐱，簡稱㐅㐱）旡㐱㐱㐱㐱。吙`㫰´似㐱¯語言夻¯係，我齐`一定要學識夾´㚤´去適當㐱´㚤`有機化學旡㐱㐱㫃¯㐱㐱㚲㚒㐱孪¯㐱孪㐱。有機化學孪¯個語言孪¯規則有時望㐱㫰´似㫰´任性香`㕨´夻¯厘頭；㐱`𠫤¯，你可能會㐅明夾´解 $RCO_2Ph$ 係個有一個㐱㐱㐱 O 㐱㕁旡㐱㐱旡縮寫，孪¯ $RSO_2Ph$ 係個有兩個㐱㐱㐱 O 㐱㕁旡㐱㐱旡縮寫，夾`香`㕨´夾´解我齐`一定要攞⟷而㐅係攞⇄㫃¯記低嘅㐱㐱㐱。但係有機化學㞢´孪¯一點㐅¯英文法文粵文孪¯孪¯其他旡語言都係一㚤`㕨`，但俱全部夻`係有佢齐`自己任性㐅¯隨意旡規則（你有冇諗㐱`夾´解粵文可以寫「我齐`」但係㐅可以寫「朋友齐`」㐱¯？）𠮩`有，𠮩¯𠫤¯你要人

[illegible]聽[illegible]明你旡英文粵文法文，[illegible]你想人[illegible]睇[illegible]明你嗡[illegible]旡[illegible]有[illegible]旡故[illegible]（[illegible]畫出[illegible]旡[illegible]），[illegible]無聊[illegible]無厘頭[illegible]，你[illegible]一定要去學正規旡有機化學旡語[illegible]句[illegible]。[illegible]個入門旡[illegible]旡第一個[illegible]應該會幫你重拾[illegible]「嗡」有機化學[illegible]時需要旡一[illegible]規則[illegible]常規。[illegible]好多旡教材會[illegible]前旡有機化學[illegible]有重疊，會[illegible]你[illegible]面善，[illegible]野係值[illegible]重複嗡多次[illegible]。